

# Cape Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3545.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000

CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... \$25,000,150

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Kewick, Esq., Chairman,  
Adolf von Andic, Esq., F. D. Sacken, Esq.,  
Robert Iveson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,  
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:  
The Hon. J. J. Keckwick, | The Hon. C. P. Chater,  
H. Hoppius, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.  
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and  
Shanghai.

Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama;

RATES OF INTEREST,  
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained  
on application.

CHANTREY INCHRAIL,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [587]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,125,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months ..... 5 per cent.

" 6 " ..... "

" 3 " ..... 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [592]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... \$2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gilties, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stutterfoht, Esq. Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

SANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paris Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 4 per cent.

" 6 " ..... 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [593]

NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,  
\$75 PER MONTH

for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing  
Pedder Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board  
\$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [587]

NOTIFICATIONS.

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,  
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that

such a place as this was the one thing

needed to fit in between Hotel Lire and the

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be

First-class in every detail. A place where one

may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK

at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M. or later

if notice be given. He is also prepared to

SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES

per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending

Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Scale on

application.

Monthly Board for One Person ..... \$15.00

Tiffin ..... 5.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always

on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast ..... 10.50

Tiffin ..... 10.75

Dinner ..... 11.00

SPECIAL TIPPIES and DINNER served

in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [593]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and

Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [593]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [593]

## Insurances.

### THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

I. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:

(1) It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(2) It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(3) It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(4) The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Poll particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [593]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [593]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

JOHN TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [593]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000} \$83,333.33.

EQUAL TO £1,000,000} £318,000.00.

RESERVE: £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.

LO YAN MOON, Esq.

LOU TE SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

AT CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [594]

NOTICES of Firms.

N. O. T. I. C. E.

MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. CHAU—TSEUNG FAT—has been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company, vice Mr. WOO LIN YUEN, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

川桂閣 (KWAN HOI CHUEN),

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [593]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. HART BUCK has been appointed SECRETARY of the above-named Company.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

Governing Directors.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1893. [593]

NOTICE.

THE HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

### AERATED WATERS.

**WATER.**—The Water used is absolutely pure.

**STEAM PLANT.**—Of the latest and most powerful type.

**SUPERVISION.**—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

**THE PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

**DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.**

**VICTORIA DISPENSARY.** [38]

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

**VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.**  
SEASON, 1893-94.

**THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF OUR SUPPLIES OF GARDEN SEEDS**

for this season have arrived, and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the seeds are marginally numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state only the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5.00 to \$10.00, allowed as per cent. discount; over \$10.00 an extra 5 per cent.

**CLAY'S FERTILISER.**

A high class Fertiliser for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

**Sol. in Tins containing 10 lbs. each.....\$1.50  
" " 28 " .....\$4.00**

**RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS".  
L A W N M O W E R S .**

The best and cheapest machines in the market. Kept in stock and supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

**FFRIMINGERS' MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR THE TROPICS.**

This work is alike interesting to the student of botany and to the practical gardener, and comprises a large number of plants which for the convenience of reference are arranged in separate groups and are headed with their ordinary and botanical names.

**THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT TREES, &c.**  
practically dealt with, and Pruning, Grafting, and Manuring thoroughly explained.

Price \$7.50.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,**  
The Hongkong Dispensary.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1893.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

**THE REV. CHALMERS AND CHRISTIAN CHARITE.**

The common or garden Christian claims to be the highest style of man extant, but when the Christian is a professional artist and has been favored with a special call from the Almighty to preach the Gospel and spread abroad the doctrines of the immortal Nazarene, he stands on a pinnacle by himself, far away from the vulgar herd of everyday workers who have not been miraculously sanctified. A most remarkable specimen of the professional apostle of Christianity in this colony is Rev. J. CHALMERS, M.A., LL.D., representative of the London Missionary Society. We are not exactly aware what the special mission of the London Missionary Society may be in Hongkong, but believe it aims at converting the misguided 'heathen Chinese' by distributing tracts and other recognised orthodox methods of imparting grace to the benighted. It is reputed a wealthy organisation and to own considerable property in Hongkong. We are also in some ignorance as to the Rev. J. CHALMERS' special mission here. The assumption is a fair one, seeing he is a 'Reverend,' an M.A. and an LL.D.—reminds one of Dr. PARROPS in 'The Heir-at-Law'—that he periodically preaches somewhere; and as he is on the Committee of the Union Church and the British and Foreign Bible Society, there can hardly be any doubt about his being a shining light in both these institutions. Dr. J. CHALMERS, etc., is also, by virtue of his connection with the London Missionary Society, managing director, or

something equivalent, to that position of the Alice Memorial Hospital, and a trustee of the Nethersole Dispensary. And it is in the last named character that the reverend gentleman made his latest public appearance, which has necessitated the writing of this article.

On Tuesday last some new buildings on Bonham Road were formally opened by Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, which are in future to be connected with the Alice Memorial Hospital, and have been constructed especially for the benefit of the crowded Chinese district of Tai-ying-poo. The object of this Nethersole Hospital is worthy of all praise, and the inauguration ceremony would have left no room for adverse criticism but for the bad taste and deplorable 'all hatred and uncharitableness' displayed by the Rev. Mr. CHALMERS, who 'bossed' the function. A more gratuitously offensive and insulting speech than this demagogue's ill-judged harangue has rarely if ever been delivered in Hongkong, excepting perhaps on previous occasions by the same reverend person, who apparently has forgotten that John Knox has been dead hundreds of years and that his objectionable sectarianism finds no favor in the light of modern intelligence. After talking a great deal of nescious twaddle, a goodly proportion of which was self-laudatory, about Mr. W. H. DAVIS, to whose princely generosity in contributing \$10,000 to the Nethersole Hospital owes its existence—Mr. DAVIS, it may be mentioned, was one of Hongkong's specially favored hereditary auditors and reaped a handsome fortune in the colony without working very hard for it—and the liberality of the outside public who had practically maintained the Alice Memorial Hospital, the leading light of the London Missionary Society forgot himself so far, although Lady ROBINSON was present, as to condescend to contemptible insinuation and vulgar abuse. Referring to the new hospital, he said:—

It is not merely a monument of individual ability, it is a proof and a monument of confidence in the liberality of the Hongkong community, tried and never found wanting, even in the darkest times. Times have been very hard, we all know, for six or eight years past; yet let me state in round numbers what has been done. In 1883 the community gave me freely \$8,000 to complete the purchase of the site for the Alice Memorial Hospital; then Dr. HO KAI spent a similar sum on the building; Mr. BULLOCK endowed it with \$5,000. A garden 16s brought us \$9,000 for investment. A similar sum, with the help of a second 16s, etc., etc., etc., was raised annually by subscriptions from Europeans and Chinese. And now, if we add on the \$100,000 represented by this substantial and commodious Hospital, we get a total bordering on \$100,000. And this is not all. What a noble work those men of the medical staff are doing gloriously! Croakers say it is all for the sake of the practice—to keep their hand in. I wish they would try to keep their hand in some way well-doing and put a bridle on their tongues. It is good to be always doing the work of our Divine Master—that is the ideal—but it is better to be doing His work sometimes and in some directions than not to be doing it at all—not even where the stimulus of self-interest might come in to aid self-sacrifice. Some people are so afraid of getting the gold medal that they would not rescue a drowning man. It is only necessary to read the annual reports or to look in at the Alice Memorial Hospital any day when the work of healing is going on, to get a conception of the vast amount of good that is done (apart, if you like, from the religious teaching) the rest of which is truly an application of the object lessons of the consulting room, and the dispensary, the operation room and the wards. Taking the annual expenditure as shown in the reports and comparing it with the total number of cases of suffering relieved, disease cured or life saved, it will be seen that the cost is on an average about a dollar a head. Why? Because every dose of medicine at a dispensary for less. Our bright hope, then, is that in the good times coming the two hospitals will be even better supported than the one has been, and that God will continue to bless the whole Colony more and more in all good things. The London Missionary Society and the medical staff are pledged to carry on the work in this place on the same lines as in the Alice Memorial Hospital. The Finance Committee have approved of the extension. And now henceforth by common consent the 'Alice' and 'Nethersole' are to be combined in one.

Will the Rev. Dr. CHALMERS define in the straightforward language who are the 'croakers' he referred to? Will he also state in what respect they have been lacking in well-doing, and why they should put a bridle on their tongues? Will he further tell us who are the people who are so afraid of getting the gold medal that they would not rescue a drowning man? Will he likewise inform us what he meant by that obscure remark about the stimulus of self-interest coming in to aid self-sacrifice? Finally, will he explain why he told a contemptible falsehood to the price of medicine at the local dispensaries, and what use the vaunted London Missionary Society, which evidently takes precedence in the business, is, excepting in a purely medical sense, to these two hospitals?

If God and the Rev. J. CHALMERS, M.A., LL.D., have entered into a special agreement to 'run' the Alice and Nethersole Hospitals on London Missionary Society lines, and nobody interested objects, well and good; but under any circumstances the Rev. CHALMERS must be muzzled at all times. The Royal Commission to be appointed in England to inquire into Hongkong's management of the Alice and Nethersole must be strengthened—the result of capable, honest and straightforward management.

The Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Mount Austin this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock—

Overture	"The Prender"	Kate
"Pirates"	"One Louisa,"	
Selection	"Palace,"	
Violin	"Marie,"	
Flute (Rec'd.)	"The Jacob,"	Gasser,
Lacers	"Gondoliers,"	Bacchus,
Violon	"Imamoria,"	
Piano	"Cambridge,"	Waldheim,

For some time past the residents of Peck's Hill have been not a little annoyed by the somewhat eerie echoes which have been given out by the German Club. The sounds were at first of distant thunder or of a subterranean eruption which, having lost its way, was in doubt as to what track to take. There was also a strong flavour of sulphuric fumes in the air. Many of the ornaments of this classic neighbourhood had paged up and fitted, but those who could not pay the rent had to remain, and for safety's sake had to remove, and for safety's sake had to leave. The people who live in the Dutchess have been playing back upon the conclusions to be derived from their remarks. However, the mystery is now explained. The Dutchess has been playing both sides, at one jump, explaining away the rumble and the sulphur fumes. They were played match against the Hongkong Club for a very long time, to wit, a dozen of beer, hence the language that was used when a man was most strange as it may appear, the Dutchess was. Strange as she is, she has kept many of her wedding presents. She has transformed the schoolroom of her childhood into a Queen Anne boudoir, and Eastern Lodge into a regal furniture, appointments and equipments of every kind, one of the most perfect country houses in England.

Visits

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE MINING STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 8th.

A strike of miners has occurred in Yorkshire and has been accompanied by serious rioting.

The police were called out and charged the rioters with drawn cutlasses.

All the most important branches of trade are paralysed in consequence.

The Midland Railway Company has been compelled to suspend the running of thlty of its trains between Sheffield and Manchester, and fifty daily trains in other directions.

### THE DISCUSSION ON THE HOME RULE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the course of the discussion on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords Earl SELBY denounced the measure in the strongest terms.

Lord ROSEBERRY warmly defended it and twisted the Duke of ARGYLL with having deserted Mr. GLADSTONE.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Italian cruiser *Cavallini* arrived at Singapore from Bangkok on the 1st inst.

The distance from New York to Melbourne via San Francisco is 12,265 miles; to Hongkong, 10,500 miles.

First actor (in tragic whisper)—Are we quite alone? Second actor (glancing grimly at the small audience)—Almost.

Beagles.—Look here, now; when are you going to pay me the \$100 I lent you six weeks ago? Wiggs.—How can I tell? Do you take me for a blooming prophet?

The Officer She Wanted—Adore!—May I be your pilot and guide your bark through the stormy sea? Fair Widow—No, dear, but you may be my second mate.

HAILING journals insist upon people replying on the right side only, and claim that it is judicious to lie on both sides; but we don't know where they will find a healthier set of fellows than lawyers.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons Hall, Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE United States, in 1889, produced 60,000,000 ounces of silver, equivalent to the value of \$10,000,000, wheat worth \$15,500,000, maize worth \$16,500,000, oats worth \$18,500,000, and cotton worth \$10,000,000.

THE British insurance companies during the year 1892 received premiums £17,518,67 and paid out in losses £11,661,967. The expenses and commissions paid by forty companies are placed at over £5,700,000.

St. PETER'S SEMINARY CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pendant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

WEARY WATKIN.—What do you think of this? Here's a story about a fellow takin' a ball in whisky for his rheumatism.

Hungry Higgins.—Took a bath in whisky! He was about the most sacreligious cuss I ever heard of.

THE directors of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company want more money from the shareholders in order to carry on the exploration and development of the Company's business. We hope they may get it. But what is this Company's special business?

THE China Navigation Co.'s river steamer *Hawke* left for Canton this morning at 12.15 instead of 6 o'clock, owing to the heavy sea in the harbour. The *Hawke* had considerable difficulty in getting alongside the Company's wharf on returning from her typhoon berth.

We are sadly afraid that the Tobacco Company of British North Borneo is a 'busted' concern. Owing to a series of disasters (and excuse when votes of affairs explode) work has been stopped in the hope that the estates may shortly become saleable. Very like a whale!

IT is more than possible that Mr. Henry E. Wodehouse will be appointed Colonial Treasurer when Mr. N.G.M. Jones seeks fame and fortune under brighter skies than those of Hongkong. In that event Commander HASTINGS will receive the permanent appointment of police magistrate.

As we have repeatedly indicated, the Douglas Company has, under adverse circumstances, an exceedingly gratifying half-year. Shareholders will receive a satisfactory dividend and the position of the Company will be strengthened—the result of capable, honest and straightforward management.

THE dates of the operas produced by Gilbert and Sullivan are as follow:—*Plughie*, 1877; *Troll*, 1878; *The Sorceror*, 1877; *Pinjar*, 1878; *The Pirates of Penzance*, 1880; *Patience*, 1881; *Isolde*, 1883; *Princess Ida*, 1884; *The Mikado*, 1885; *Ruddigore*, 1887; *The Yeomen of the Guard*, 1888; *The Gondoliers*, 1892.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Mount Austin this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock—

Overture—"The Prender"; "One Louisa," Kate; Selection—"Palace,"

"Marie,"

"Jacob," Gasser;

"Gondoliers," Bacchus;

"Imamoria,"

"Cambridge," Waldheim,

etc.

For some time past the residents of Peck's Hill have been not a little annoyed by the somewhat eerie echoes which have been given out by the German Club. The sounds were at first of distant thunder or of a subterranean eruption which, having lost its way, was in doubt as to what track to take. There was also a strong flavour of sulphuric fumes in the air. Many of the ornaments of this classic neighbourhood had paged up and fitted, but those who could not pay the rent had to remain, and for safety's sake had to leave. The people who live in the Dutchess have been playing back upon the conclusions to be derived from their remarks. However, the mystery is now explained. The Dutchess has been playing both sides, at one jump, explaining away the rumble and the sulphur fumes. They were played match against the Hongkong Club for a very long time, to wit, a dozen of beer, hence the language that was used when a man was most strange as it may appear, the Dutchess was. Strange as she is, she has kept many of her wedding presents. She has transformed the schoolroom of her childhood into a Queen Anne boudoir, and Eastern Lodge into a regal furniture, appointments and equipments of every kind, one of the most perfect country houses in England.

Visits

THE alleged slander case, Hurley against Carmichael, for \$1,000, has been fixed for Friday next, but we learn that there is a prospect of the case being settled out of court before that date.

She—What strange weather we are having this summer.

He—Yes; if you remember, the summer of '92 was just such another.

She—Sir!

Mr. CHAPMAN, the champion clothier of the Hongkong Government Service—he was Postmaster General when he left, to be Colonial Chaplain now—is expected here about the end of October. His term of office and his local abilities combined would make him an efficient 'chuck' in a Chinese theatre.

This Liverpool flock are hostile, however, except persons. In the Liverpool Police Court, the other week, Capt. Lawrence, of the British Army, was fined \$100 for shooting a pine of tobacco on board a vessel while in dock, contrary to the rules and regulations made and provided.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the following will be the business:—

Report of the Finance Committee (No. 5) (Colonial Secretary).

Motion. (Mr. T. H. Whitehead)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Second reading of the Bill entitled "The Morphine Ordinance, 1891."

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; the typhoon last night cast up a lot of wreckage poles, planks, and so on—on the Praya, and the Chinese thought themselves lucky to get them; but the police have instructions to the contrary, however, and about a dozen cables were taken before the typhoon came this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of timber picked up after the storm. They were mostly half a dollar a yard, with the exception of a few which cost a dollar a yard. The Chinese claimed the cables were a glut on the sausages-meat market.

THE dog craze is progressing favourably. Every day some ten or twelve Chinese are summoned for keeping dogs without licences; in some cases half a dozen brutes each. About half of the offenders hasten to get licences, and so are allowed to escape punishment; the

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

## THE "TELEGRAPH'S" LATEST LIBEL CASE.

In its issue of August 24th the *Hongkong Telegraph* published the following paragraph:

"I am with feelings of extreme weariness, somewhat alleviated by the satisfaction of knowing what the Colony has gained, that we have to chronicle yet another performance of the now nauseatingly play-drol 'vanishing act.' This time it is Senator Antônio José da Vasconcelos Soárez, alias Soárez, who has skipped either to Macau or to Shang-hai—do we not know exactly which, but as long as he stays away it is immaterial whether he is in heaven or elsewhere. He was convicted recently of being connected with the 'Loteria Económica,' a paltry one-centime gamble got up among the Portuguese community in Hongkong, and was tried at a session of the court held at the time. He borrowed from his friends and compatriots what little money they had—here never was much among the whole crew—and got gondis on the fine old principle of 'It may be for years and it may be forever.' It is connection with Mr. Tridá, the Portuguese who came at the war to Hongkong for the purpose of palming off the services. The orders are exactly those which were proposed by the Government of India. The Government, however, refuse to give information till the rules are officially published."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### CIVIL SERVANTS AND SILVER SALARIES.

SIMLA, August 18th.

The orders for the compensation to officers of the Indian Services caused by the fall in exchange which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State will probably be published in the *Gazette of India* to-night. The concessions will date back to the 1st of April last, and it is believed that officers will be entitled to remit a considerable portion of their salaries home at once and absence. All family remittance questions, however, will be merged in the orders which are to issue. It is probable that the concessions allowed by the Secretary of State will be equal to nearly a crore of rupees. Lord Kimberley's decision amounts practically to a general increase in that, it is believed, half the salaries now drawn by the services. The orders are exactly those which were proposed by the Government of India. The Government, however, refuse to give information till the rules are officially published.

## HONOLULU.

### (BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Sandwich Islander proudly and truthfully proclaims his home "a Paradise and a Inferno," but forgets to add its chief characteristic—"a den of thieves." Its craters are vast and sublime, but woefully I bring to the greed and gall of its inhabitants. Its lava walls are unsurpassed save by the mendacity and rascality of a shopkeeper. Its sun-fleids and exquisite mountain-sides are obscured by the venality and worthlessnes of its minor officials. A travelling clergyman who visited Hawaii was asked to preach there one time. He did so, and took for his text, "And a certain man went down to Jericho and fell among thieves." He exhausted the subject, thinking that he might produce some effect upon his hearers. He did so; a committee waited upon him and asked him to remain, adding that he given them some new points I he luckless domino departed by the next steamer.

I do not want to be too sweeping. There may be good men and true in Honolulu, as there were in Sodom and Gomorrah, but I did not meet them. Those that I met I studied carefully and admiringly. I got intimate with several and learned much that I believe had been new and strange to me. One customer alone (that is, if he be a wealthy tourist) would support a store for a week. Two would mean affluence, and three a fortune. Among the items I noted down were the following: strawhats which cost 5 cents in Yokohama at retail prices are sold in Honolulu for \$4.50 gold. Manila fans worth 5 cents each are re-named Kansaki and bring \$2.50; a set of postage-stamps which you procure at the P.O. for \$3.00 are pasted on a cheap card and sold to stamp-maniacs, that is, philatelists, for \$10—a carriage-ride, five minutes long, commands from \$2 to \$5, with a large amount of profanity gratuitously thrown in by the Japs; Holland gin springs from 30 cents to \$1.50 a bottle; Japanese silk cravats of the cheapest kind advance to \$1 and \$1.50 gold, ten times their cost.

These are a few sample counts in the indictment. Here are some more of a different kind. The "leading hotel" advertises the excellence of its cuisine. The chef is François, the service superb and the tariff worthy of Delmonico. A party of tourists read the glittering notice and took the bait. What happened is as follows. They were put in chairs so uncomfortable as to suggest the Spanish Inquisition, and placed eight to a table intended for four or may be six. They waited a quarter of an hour and then were served with a cold gray gelatinous food resembling unfiltered muscadel. When this was sampled, the attendant produced a course of ice-water and napkins. For this each guest received a single San Francisco sardine. The first entree consisted of soup-meal, chopped lamb chops, aspiculated with bread-crums and cayenne, and ministered with boiling water. It is styled "beef sauté à la Lyonnaise" but would be just as bad in any other language. The best Bordeaux now appeared and was cheap California claret. At this point, the wretched eight called for the bill and left, leaving unexpended the other horrors of the menu.

At another hotel, the clerk is in league with the coachmen and aids the latter when necessary in fleecing his innocent patrons. As for the coachmen or "cabbles"—they defy description. They are a close corporation, patterned after the Mafia. Among their ranks and many hoodlums who left their country for their country's good. There are two at least who still now enjoy the calm comfort of San Quentin instead of wearing the dictator's crown in Honolulu. They do their work thoroughly. If it is possible to spoil a pretty promenade by diverting a water-course, causing a hydrant to leak or making an excavation with a hand-trowel, they do it. They have no particular purpose, one of these things is not particular. At a night the population must always go. As a result the population must always go. They have business-relations with the employers of the hotels, suborn the police, levy commissions on the shop-keepers, are silent partners in the saloons and if common report be true are the sole proprietors of the condemned-damned sellers of the island. I met one exception to this rule. His name is Jim and he hails from Vermont. As he never wears a coat, he can be readily identified by anyone dressing a decent co-chimain. The new Provincial Government promises to be a dire fiasco. They have already lost the confidence of many of their own supporters. Their standing army of four hundred men is one-half billeted and has been driven from beach embankments, corner-lofts and the lowest class of immigrant. They show little discipline and much malice. Their barricades are still enough to stand an epidemic. The administration has incurred the enmity of the bourgeoisie by raising the price of store-licenses, by neglecting the streets and roads and by interfering with the smaller shop-keepers and the commerce of the port. They enforce the cruel contract-labor laws with more severity than did the former government. Already agitation has begun against the present regime and unless Uncle Sam takes Hawaii in a year, another revolution may be expected before the year is out.

The u ugly *Yesso* was afterwards lost on the White Dogs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our correspondents in this column.

### THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR.—In reference to your remarks as to the squalid horrors brought to light by the fire in *Aira Lane*, mentioned in the *Telegraph* yesterday, I beg to add my testimony, as an eye-witness, to the truth of your indictment against the owners of the property. The tenements in the poorest parts of Hongkong, of which that is one, are in an abominable state of filth and neglect; in fact positively pestilential. The authorities are deserving of severe censure for tolerating such horrids of epidemic. If deadly plagues are rare nowadays in Hongkong, certainly the reason is not to be found in any human precaution, but only in the fact that the climate must be wonderfully healthy instead of being as bad as is generally supposed; for not a single factor of health is to be found in these dens. They are crowded to the uttermost, shut out from light and air, devoid of any sanitary arrangement, and apparently never cleaned from one year's end to another. Yet the Government pretends to show its solicitude for the public health by introducing laws intended to suppress interminable habits by no means proved injurious, such as morphine—and absolutely ignores these unquestionable dangers. The Sanitary Board spend their time looking after public latrines, but cannot attend to whole districts where there is no such accommodation at all, and where the dark passages and blind alleys have to serve as substitutes. The owners of this particular property have made himself prominent by donations to hospitals on an extensive scale; perhaps he knows how much they are needed on account of his own property. If he would devote a little of his superfluous cash to pulling down some of his basileus-suspects, it would be no bad a big advertisement of his benevolence, but it would be of infinite more real benefit.

Yours faithfully,  
T. C.

Hongkong, September 7th, 1893.

## PARIS' LATEST GAMBLING CRAZE.

At one of the most fashionable soots of Paris is a new game—"cardinal," which appears to be a combination of billiards and skittles is played eight after eight; and to this establishment all the professional gamblers in the French capital are said to be flocking. "Cardinal" according to a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, is not a very intricate game. A card-table is provided, and a one and of the green cloth are ranged in rows thirty-one small ivory "quilles," or skittles, the central one being red, the remainder white. A red ball is placed on "spot," and the play is made with one white ball, which is projected by the cue from the cushion half-way down the table. It had to pass off the red ball, and rolling across the table to knock over a certain number of quilles. If an even number are knocked down the bank wins all the money that has been staked, but if an odd number of skittles are overthrown the punters or "gallerie" win, and the bank has to cover their stakes. On the other hand, if in the number of skittles reversed there is included the red

skittle, or "cardinal," the bank wins and sweeps the board, whether the number be odd or even.

The billiard-player's interest is to play so that the bank should win, as the syndicate to which he belongs receives a commission on each successful "coup." It must be understood that the public have nothing whatever to do with the actual play. That business is undertaken by co-operators of billiard sharpers, who call themselves "professors," and, forming themselves into a syndicate, come to an arrangement with the proprietors of the table for the privilege of converting a billiard-room into a public hall, and, to judge from a sketch of a game of "cardinal" published in an illustrated contemporary, ladies as well as gentlemen, are permitted to stake their money against the bank.

## THE ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

Throughout the whole of Europe, even in the smallest States, people speak of nothing but the increase of the armament. This madness has been taken hold of nations which, from their geographical position, are not in danger of an attack at all. To give our readers an insight into the tremendous armaments of Europe, we append the following statistics, compiled by Captain Molard, of the French General Staff showing the increase of the European armies since 1860 and strength to which they will be increased when the new plans are carried out:

### Number of men.

Country.	1860.	1893. In future.
France	1,300,000	2,50,000 4,150,000
Germany	1,000,000	2,417,000 5,000,000
Russia	1,000,000	2,451,000 4,000,000
Austria	750,000	1,010,000 1,000,000
Italy	570,000	1,514,000 2,126,000
England	343,000	450,000 800,000
Spain	300,000	450,000 800,000
Turkey	220,000	700,000 1,500,000
Switzerland	150,000	212,000 489,000
Sweden & Norway	130,000	270,000 510,000
Belgium	95,000	128,000 258,000
Holland	45,000	61,000 61,000
Montenegro	40,000	55,000 55,000
Greece	35,000	70,000 180,000
Roumania	33,000	153,000 280,000
Serbia	25,000	80,000 180,000
Bulgaria	—	70,000 200,000

## A NEW ERA OF GOLD MINING.

The closing of many silver mines in the Western States seems to be a foregone conclusion. This cessation of operations is probably only temporary. The mineral will keep under ground. Some mines will fill with water, but when it again pays to work the ore the water will be quickly disposed of.

When the Comstock lode was discovered it overshadowed all the other mineral discoveries of the time. Mineral rushed from far and near to the new mineral belt. Gold mining in California was for the first time largely obscured. For many years silver mining in Nevada took the lead. At a later day the mineral discoveries in Colorado, Montana and Idaho drew from this State another considerable mining interest. The production of gold in California dropped down slowly from year to year. Yet from the first discovery until now California has been the foremost gold-producing State on the Continent. The probability is that our gold-miners are on the eve of a new development, and that we shall soon see a great increase of production. The gold-bearing quartz and gravel have been neglected to a great extent on account of the activity in silver mining. The result is, forty-five years after the discovery of gold in California, it is the judgment of miners and citizens who know most about the mineral resources of the State, that there is more gold in the quartz lodes and gravel-beds than has ever been taken out.

It is a noteworthy fact that gold quartz mining began in California, in Nevada, in 1850, and that country still leads all others in the production of gold. The annual gold product of the State does not vary much from \$13,000,000, while the annual production of silver in the State does not much exceed the coin value of half a million dollars. This is now substantially the annual rate of production of the precious minerals in the State. There is a strong probability that this average has now touched the lowest point; and that for some years to come there will be a gradual, if not rapid, ascending scale. The silver product of the State will probably only be increased as a contingent of gold quartz mining. So much silver can be saved in that department will be taken into account. But silver mines have never attracted much attention here. The depression of this interest does not promise any new development to that direction.

One of the indications of a new gold mining era in this State is the renewed search that is now going on. Thirty years ago, and at later dates, many extensive quartz mines were abandoned for use, by the prospectors then known, but did not pay to work them. Some of these mines have been taken up again. But nearly every week there are accounts of old mines, long abandoned, that have been reclaimed by skilled miners for fresh exploitation. The long struggle with sulphur, rusty gold and other hindrances to early gold mining has resulted in the discovery of processes by which the cost in quartz mining is reduced in a wonderful degree.

These facts all make on the side of the new productive era. All that the miner now wants to know is that the gold is in the rock. He will find a way to get it out. He even prefers low-grade ore in a wide lode to high-grade in a narrow lode. In Australia some instances have been cited where quartz having only 3% to the ton was worked at a profit. But thirty years ago there were numerous instances in California in which quartz lodes were for the time abandoned that carried by assay as much as \$1/4 to the ton of gold. This condition has wholly changed. The gold reserves of the State justify new enterprise and new capital. Just when the silver mining industry had touched the lowest point of depression there are the first indications of a new and greater gold mining industry in the State.

S. F. CHRISTIE.

"IN RE GENT ONE, ETC."

We are not quite certain, remarks the *Sydney Sunday Times*, what in the above formula the terms "gent" and "etc." respectively mean to represent in plain English; but judging from cases that repeatedly come before the Full Court we should imagine that they are legal euphemisms for "scoundrel" and "swindler." Why a layman who employs his employer's money should be regarded by the law as a felon and thus become liable to arrest, trial, and imprisonment for years, leaving the gaol with a character blotted, in many-a-case cases out of a hundred, beyond redemption, while an attorney or a conveyancer may, with comparative impunity, tell his clients in a matter that passes impudently, "We could name half a dozen attorneys now in good practice each of whom, had he been what 'a gent one' etc. would call 'experts' in his crimes etc." would be liable to imprisonment for life.

Within the past few days three such cases have come before the Honorable Thomas Gray, an attorney, who was proved to have paid into his own account, and used for his own purposes a sum of £65 out of £100 which he had recovered for a lady client. It is true that he gave his own cheque for the £65, but that turned out to be

worth less than the paper it was written upon. Gray pleaded that he had—after being found out—given "satisfactory security" for the amount, and the judges let him off with a fine of £10, the costs of the application, and the friendly expression of a hope that the punishment (if) would be a lesson to him and others who might have "leagues in the same direction."

In the second case, George Abbott Jeffrey, another "gent, one, etc." had been paid money to take out prisoners, and had pocketed it—"appropriated for some purpose of his own." was the Chief Justice's way of letting the offender easily off. This man, at the expiration of twelve months' suspension, and upon payment of costs of the proceedings, will be free to sue society again "without stain upon his character." The third case is that of Thomas Jones, a conveyancer, who out of £39 2s. 4d. obtained on behalf of two clients, is alleged to have appropriated £120. In this case the Full Court granted a *rule nisi* against him to show why he should not pay over the money, and why he should not be struck off the rolls. The last-mentioned case being to a certain extent *sub judice*, we, in the meantime, restrain from comment upon it. But in the first two cases the decision of the court is tantamount to a conviction in a criminal court for the crime of larceny as a bailee. Yet the delinquents are at large, their victims are unquailed, and they may easily evade loss of income by really taking into partnership some impudent walf and stray of the profession—and there are lots of them about Sydney—under cover of whose name the net for the unwary may continue to be spread. For our part, we can discover no line of moral demarcation between "Fagin," the pickpocket, known to the police, and "William Sykes, Esquire, gent one, etc." the thief "known" to the judges, and altogether too well-known to his defrauded clients. If the Law Institute desires to maintain the reputation of an honorable profession, it will take the initiative in procuring such legislation as will have the effect of putting the "gent one" delinquent in the same footing as any other criminal of the same kidney.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

### NO. 6 OF 1893.

### IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT LANG, OF NO. 26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

### EX PARTE.—THE DEBTOR.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the above-named DEBTOR is fixed for THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1893, at 12 o'clock NOON.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,  
Official Receiver.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.  
THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES."

Captain Hodges, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1893.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1893.

1999

### YOUR ATTENTION!!

### L'ANTRE DES FAUVES.

### PROFESSOR MAX

will give a Grand Exhibition

### OF WILD ANIMALS,

MONDAY, the 19th September, 1893,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

## The Share Market.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—10 per cent., prem., sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—or £5.10 paid up—60 per cent. dis., buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$10 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—50 cents, buyers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$10, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—20 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—a per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$53 per share, sales and buyers.  
North China Insurance—Ts. 110 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, buyers.  
Yankee Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$20 per share, sellers.  
China and Manla Steam. Ship Company—\$45 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Co.—\$39 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—66 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Shs per cent. Debentures—\$201.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
The Shamien Hotel Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.  
Punjom Mining Co.—\$6 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Balneario Gold Mining Co., Limited—10 cents, per share, sellers.  
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$50 per share, buyers.  
The Jelchi Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75 per share, buyers.  
London ad Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
Lurin Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$321 sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 per share, sellers.  
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$8 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$67 per share, sellers.

### EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. .... 2/5  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/5  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5  
On PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3.08  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3.17  
On INDIA—  
T. T. ..... 1931  
On Demand ..... 1931  
On SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. ..... 72  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74

### VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Merton.  
Mr. J. M. Black. Mr. A. Messy.  
Mr. H. Cambell. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
Mr. T. B. Cunningham. Mr. F. W. Phillips.  
Mr. E. H. Dericke. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
Mr. J. Kirkwood. Mr. T. Tallock.

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.**

Mr. Adamson. Mr. W. H. R. Lorrey.  
Mrs. Cobain. Mr. MacLean.  
Mr. A. Cumming. Mr. Medhurst.  
Mr. F. Deacon. Mr. H. Morris.  
Mr. F. East. Mr. W. Ramsey.  
Mr. E. Faber. Mr. H. W. Robertson.  
M. S. Forsyth. Mr. A. E. Steele.  
Mr. Thos. Howard. Mr. Sparrow.  
Capt. & Mrs. Hunt. Mr. W. Tomlin.  
Mr. Andrew Johnston. Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.  
Mr. V. Kord.

**MAILS EXPECTED.**

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 10th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 7th instant at daylight, and may be expected here on the 14th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gadsden*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 26th ultime.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Toledo*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 2nd instant.

### THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 29th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 16th instant.

### NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Tacoma on the 23rd ultimo.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Margaux Bacchus*, from Trieste and Bombay, left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is expected here on the 11th.

The steamer *Madura* left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sangster* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tava* left London for this port on the 20th ultimo.

### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Goo, Falcone & Co.'s Register.)

Today.									
Barometer	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98
Temperature	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Thermometer	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Thermometer (Wet bulb)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Thermometer (2 p.m.)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Thermometer (3 p.m.)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Thermometer (4 p.m.)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Thermometer (5 p.m.)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th September, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.	4th Sept.	5th Sept.	6th Sept.	7th Sept.	8th Sept.	9th Sept.
Whidbeystock	90.65	59	NNE						
To-to	90.60	59	NNW						
Foochow	90.74	66	NE						
Away	90.51	85	NE						
Aspin	90.51	85	NE						
Canton	90.49	85	NE						
Hongkong	90.53	73	NE						
Victoria Peak	90.53	73	NE						
Macao	90.50	83	NE						
Hollow	90.44	85	NNW						
Halibut	90.44	85	NNW						
Manila	90.44	78	NE						
Cape St. James	90.41	78	NE						

9th September, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.	4th Sept.	5th Sept.	6th Sept.	7th Sept.	8th Sept.	9th Sept.
Whidbeystock	90.91	51	NNW						
To-to	90.83	73	NNW						
Foochow	90.45	85	NE						
Away	90.41	85	NE						
Aspin	90.41	85	NE						
Canton	90.41	85	NE						
Hongkong	90.41	73	NE						
Victoria Peak	90.41	73	NE						
Macao	90.41	83	NE						
Hollow	90.41	78	NE						
Halibut	90.41	78	NE						
Manila	90.41	78	NE						
Cape St. James	90.41	78	NE						

### SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

#### STEAMERS.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Berg, 16th July.—Bangkok 13th July, Rica.

BRUNO, Norwegian steamer, 901, C. Boche, 4th Sept.—Kuching 20th August, Coal—Wales & Co.

CHINAFIND, Chinese steamer, 524, C. H. Crowley, 29th August.—Canton 29th August, General—E. & M. Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,543, J. T. Smith, 6th Sept.—San Francisco 10th August, and Yokohama 28th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 7th Sept.—Java 29th Aug., Sagar.

DORAS, German steamer, 771, J. Raben, 5th Sept.—Bangkok, and Koh-si-chang 29th August, Rice—Wales & Co.

FARNE, British steamer, 1,177, Captain McLean, 7th Sept.—Hongkong Government tender.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 812, Nissen, 7th Sept.—Iloilo 3rd Sept., Sugar—Melchers & Co.

GRUCKENBERG, German steamer, 1,018, P. Thomsen, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 28th Aug., General—Melchers & Co.

GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,404, P. Helms, 7th Sept.—Sydney 14th August, Brisbane 16th, Townsville 20th, Cooktown 21st, Thursday Island 23rd, Port Darwin 27th, and Timor 29th, General—F. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Brahn, 4th Sept.—Salagon 30th August, Rica and Paddy—Wales & Co.

INDEPENDENT, American steamer, 1,003, Schlifer, 11th July.—Martins 15th June, General—Wales & Co.

KRIM, Norwegian steamer, 1,104, D. Hagemann, 4th Sept.—Hongkong 2nd Sept., Coal—Wales & Co.